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for the same port with 8 cabin and 2 steerage passengers from here. Five cabin and 3 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine.

These vessels were fumigated by a representative of the board of health, who remains in quarantine. Both the port physician and I are prevented boarding vessels. Thus the examination of crew and passengers in transit, as well as those who disembark here in quarantine, is impossible, and the disinfection is done by an irresponsible person. I have in each case refused to certify to the disinfection or the condition of crew, passengers in transit, or passengers who disembark here. This, however, has been fully reported in a previous letter.

The condition of plague in northern Peru continues grave. At this writing 10 cases are reported at Paita.

During the month ended June 30, 1905, the total mortality was 260, of which 22 were from yellow fever, 4 from smallpox, and 20 from tuberculosis. For the same period last year the total mortality was 228, of which none were from smallpox, 28 from yellow fever, and 33 from tuberculosis.

#### *Diphtheria and smallpox at Valparaiso, Chile.*

Week ended July 11, 1905.

Total mortality, 58, as follows: Yellow fever, 2; gastric fever, 1; paludic fever, 2; pernicious fever, 1; fever (without classification), 3; enteric diseases, 11; grippe, 1; meningitis, 2; smallpox, 2; tetanus, 1; tuberculosis, 12; from all other causes, 20.

On July 8 steamship *Ecuador* cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, via other ports. Crew, 57; cabin passengers, 18; steerage passengers, 20; all told, 95.

As the local board of health and the boards in the Colombian ports have declared Panama infected with plague, these vessels come direct from Panama to this port, where they are disinfected by the port authorities. Returning north they stop at the way ports. The *Ecuador* was fumigated on arrival and held in quarantine to complete ten days from the date of sailing from Panama. The agents of the P. S. N. Co. endeavored to get the board of health to accept the certificate of disinfection done at Panama by the American officials, in order that these vessels might stop at Ecuadorian coast towns on their way south. This, I am informed, was refused, the reason given for the refusal being that we have not a Clayton apparatus at Panama. The belief seems to be prevalent among the members of the board of health that this special machine gives an added potency to the sulphur burned which can not be obtained by any other process.

Plague continues in northern Peru. A cable received on the 9th instant from the Ecuadorian consul at Paita states that there were 3 deaths and 6 cases under treatment there. On the same date a cable was received from Valparaiso by the local press, reporting an epidemic of diphtheria, and stating that on the 8th there were 100 new cases of smallpox, which was increasing in all of the coast towns except at Pisagua. This latter port was recently closed and depopulated because of plague.

A cable published to-day from Callao states that a case of smallpox was removed at that port from the steamship *Palena*. This is the same vessel from which I had removed 3 cases of smallpox on March 11, 1905.